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young shells among 200 young shells, fluorescence (FITC) of a DNA probe for detecting interferon gene was observed. The DNAs of these young shells were purified and existence of the sequence was confirmed with the same DNA probe. These shells were continued to be cultivated.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-5 without prejudice to or disclaimer of the subject matter contained therein.

Please amend the claims as follows:

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6. (Twice Amended) A method for producing the transgenic mollusk according to claim 10, comprising microinjecting into gonad of male and/or female of mollusk a recombinant vector into which a desired foreign gene to be introduced; crossing said male and female to produce individuals of first generation; and selecting therefrom (an) individual(s) which express(es) said desired gene.

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8. (Twice Amended) A method for producing the transgenic mollusk according to claim 11, comprising introducing into unfertilized eggs, fertilized eggs or embryos of a mollusk to be transformed a recombinant vector into which a nucleic acid including a promoter having a promoter activity in said mollusk and said desired gene located at a downstream region of said promoter

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Amend

and functionally linked to said promoter is inserted; developing said unfertilized eggs, fertilized eggs or embryos to individuals; and selecting therefrom (an) individual(s) which express(es) said desired gene.

Please add the following new claims:

9. (New) A method for producing the transgenic mollusk according to claim 10 or 11, comprising microinjecting into gonad of male and/or female of mollusk a recombinant vector into which a desired foreign gene to be introduced; crossing said male and female to produce individuals of first generation; and selecting therefrom an individual which expresses said desired gene.

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10. (New) A transgenic mollusk whose genome comprises a nucleic acid construct comprising a promoter operably linked to a foreign gene encoding pigments or encoding substances which relate to pigment formation, wherein expression of the nucleic acid construct in the mollusk results in emission of fluorescence in mantle tissue of the mollusk.

11. (New) A transgenic mollusk comprising a recombinant vector comprising a nucleic acid construct and a promoter that is operably linked to a foreign gene encoding pigment or encoding substitutes which relate to pigment formation, wherein expression of the nucleic

acid construct in the mollusk results in emission of fluorescence in mantle tissue of the mollusk.

12. (New) The transgenic mollusk of claim 10 or 11, where the foreign gene encodes Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP).

13. (New) The transgenic mollusk of claim 10 or 11, wherein the promoter shows promoter activity in mollusk cells and is located at a upstream region of the foreign gene.

14. (New) The transgenic mollusk of claim 10 or 11, wherein the foreign gene is fused with another gene selected from the group consisting of nacreous layer protein gene, prism layer skeleton protein gene and calcium carbonate-crystallizing enzyme gene.

15. (New) The transgenic mollusk of claim 11, wherein the vector is an animal cell vector.

16. (New) The transgenic mollusk of claim 15, wherein the animal cell vector is an adenovirus vector or a retrovirus vector.

17. (New) The transgenic mollusk of claim 10 or 11, wherein the promoter is selected from the group consisting of actin gene promoter and heat shock gene promoter.